

To The Chairman and Members of the
~~MEREBURGH LIBRARY~~ DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA, (in acres), 32,309.

POPULATION, Census, 1921,—4707.

do. Estimated, 1925,—4552.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The District consists of much pasture and arable land with extensive woods on the Western side. The greater part is hilly being at an elevation of 500 feet above sea level. This part is situated on the cretaceous formation ; some on chalk and some on the upper greensand. The lower and more level part of the district, which is situated on the Eastern side is on the Kimmeridge clay. The porous nature of the subsoil over the greater part of the district, allows of free drainage, and is favorable to the general health of the locality. The average rainfall is about 40 inches a year.

Vital Statistics.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 46, which compares favorably with the year before, viz , 69. This shows a death rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population, calculated on the estimated census for the year. The death rate for all England and Wales for the same period was 12.2. There was no death of Infants under 1 year of age. There were 18 deaths of males and 28 of females.

The chief causes of death were :—Encephalitis Lethargica, 1 ; Tuberculosis, 1 ; Cancer, 10 ; Diseases of the Heart, 9 ; Blood Vessels, 14 ; Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 7 ; and Suicide, 1.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the district was 67, of which 30 were males and 37 females. This equals an annual birth rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population : the birth rate for England and Wales during the same period being 18.3

There was no illegitimate birth registered.

THE AMOUNT OF POOR LAW RELIEF.

Institutional Relief,	£694 3s. 3½d.
Domiciliary Assistance	£966 9s. 4d.
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospital, &c.	£1048 13s. 4d.

The extent to which hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilized :—

The only gratuitous hospital relief available to the district is the Poor-Law Infirmary. Many cases of illness and accident occurring are treated in the Salisbury Infirmary, and the Warminster and Wincanton Cottage Hospitals ; but at all these Institutions a small weekly fee is charged to enable them to meet the heavy burdens of expense.

Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the last five years, and any conditions of occupation or environment, which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health :—

There has been no special cause of sickness or invalidity in the district during the past five years. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, especially dairy farming, and the outdoor life conduces to good health. There has been no case of anthrax or any other disease communicated to man by cattle among the workers on the farms.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority, or by the County Council :—

1. Tuberculosis	None.
2. Maternity	None.
3. Children	None.
4. Fever	None.
5. Small Pox	None.
6. Other	None.

Specify the hospitals available for the area and if they are within the area and supported wholly or partly by the Council, note their situation and the extent and nature of their present accommodation.

With the exception of the Poor-Law Infirmary, there are no hospitals existing in the area. The Infirmary is situated in the town of Mere and is able to accommodate 15 patients.

Cases of illness and accident in the area are treated in the Salisbury Infirmary and the Warminster and Wincanton Cottage Hospitals, all of which are accessible by ambulance over good roads.

Any Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

Until the end of the year "The Retreat," Mere, gave institutional provision for unmarried mothers, most of whom came from localities outside the district. This home was conducted by the National Council Evangelical Free Churches, and received a grant from the Ministry of Health. It was inspected by the County Medical Officer and the Ministry's Inspector. Many cases were admitted and attended during confinement. It is now closed in Mere and removed to another locality.

Ambulance Facilities :—

- (a). For Infectious Cases.
- (b). For non-infectious and accident cases.

No ambulance is stationed in the district, but in the neighbouring towns Motor Ambulances are available, and can be had at a reasonable cost.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and child welfare centres.

Day Nurseries	None.
School Clinics	None.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	None.
Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases :—	

Salisbury Infirmary.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The Staff consists of a Medical Officer of Health and a Sanitary Inspector, both of whom are part-time Officers.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Nature of arrangements :—Specify the private associations or voluntary workers carrying out the work. Refer to the financial arrangements and the scheme of co-ordination as far as they concern the Local Authority.

(a).—General.

The nursing of the sick poor in the district is undertaken by Parish Nurses. These are elected and managed by Nursing Associations, two or more villages uniting to form an Association. A committee is usually appointed who collect voluntary subscriptions from the inhabitants and manage the financial work. The funds thus obtained are supplemented by grants from the County Council and Board of Guardians. The work of the nurses is under the supervision of the doctors practising in the locality.

The number of Nurses working in the district is four, viz :—
 One for Mere and West Knoyle.
 One for East Knoyle and Sedgehill.
 One for Zeals, Stourton and Kilmington, and
 One for Maiden Bradley and the Deverills.

In the case of the sick poor no charge is made for the Nurses' services, but those able to pay are expected to become annual subscribers, or to pay a small fee for services rendered.

(b).—For Infectious Diseases.

There is no provision for the nursing of infectious diseases, this duty being left to the relations of the patient. As the Parish Nurses also act as midwives, it would be very undesirable that they should nurse infectious cases, the money collected in the district for Nursing is not sufficient to provide Nurses for Infectious cases only.

In the case of a severe epidemic of infectious disease, from which fortunately the district has been free for some years, the District Council would probably negotiate with either the Salisbury or Warminster Isolation Hospital Authorities.

Midwives.—Employment of, or subsidy to, practising Midwives by the Local Authority. Number practising in the area.

The number of midwives practising in the district is four, this work being carried out by the Parish Nurses, each attending the cases occurring in their own district. Their work is under the direct supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health, who receives a report of all cases attended. The Midwives are all duly qualified and registered and their capability may be judged by the fact that during the last five years, not a single case of Puerperal Fever has been reported to me.

Chemical Work. Arrangements in force	None.
Legislation in force. Local Acts	No Local Acts.
Special Local Orders	None.
General Adoptive Acts	None.
Bye-laws	No Building bye-laws, but Regulations in respect to Dairies and Cowsheds are in force.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—Sufficiency, quality areas supplied from Waterworks, supply constant or intermittent, sources of water supply, possibilities of contamination.

During the past year the water supply to the district has been ample and the quality good, also no complaint has been received from any part.

There are four systems of Waterworks in the locality viz.,—(1).

Mere. This is the largest and supplies the town of Mere and the villages of West Knoyle and Sedgehill in the Mere area. The water, which is very pure is obtained from the lower cretaceous beds, and is pumped to a reservoir on the Downs, from which it

flows by gravitation to the different parts of the area supplied. During the past year 11 new domestic connections were made, and four farms received a continuous supply to cowstalls. This year 1,141,000 gallons more water were consumed than in the previous year, due largely to increased bath and W.C. supplies.

The Council propose to sink a new well at the works in the near future to provide for increasing demand and emergencies.

(2).—**Stourton.** Private works on the Stourhead Estate supplying the villages of Stourton and parts of Kilminster with their outlying farms.

(3).—**Maiden Bradley.** Private works belonging to the Bradley Estate and supplying Maiden Bradley and Yarnfield.

(4).—**East Knoyle.** Supplying the village and surrounding farms.

In the last three cases the water is obtained from the upper greensand, and is very pure and excellent for all domestic purposes. In all cases the supply is constant.

The only villages not supplied by the above-mentioned Water-works are Zeals, Kingston Deverill and Monkton Deverill. In these the water is obtained from wells and springs. During the year the rainfall, which was rather over the average, provided ample supplies.

Rivers and Streams.—Presence or absence of pollution.

There is only one stream of any size, and that flows but a short distance through the district. It rises on the North and East sides of the town of Mere, flows through it, and after passing through agricultural land, passes into the Shaftesbury District and joins the river Stour. The stream is periodically cleared of weed and other obstructions, and during the past year there has been no complaint of pollution received.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Character and sufficiency of arrangements for drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal in all parts of the district.

A system of sewerage exists in the town of Mere. The sewage being taken to precipitating tanks on the South side of the town, whence the effluent flows into the stream. During the past year the results have been satisfactory, the Sewers having been capable of carrying the sewage of the town, which, after treatment has left a good effluent.

With the exception of Maiden Bradley, which has sewers laid and managed by the owners of the property, the villages in the district have no system of sewerage, but each householder disposes of his refuse as the circumstances and surroundings permit. As

the cottages are provided in most cases with gardens of considerable size, the disposal of sewage and refuse is generally unattended with danger to health, but constant supervision is necessary to see that sinks and drains are kept clean, and that collections of Vegetable matter, etc. are not allowed to collect too near the residence or water supply.

During the year six connections were made to the Mere sewerage system, including that of the White Road Housing Scheme.

Closet Accommodation.—Approximate number of Privies, Water closets and Earthclosets in the district. Number of Privies converted to Waterclosets.

The approximate numbers in the district are:—Privies, 285; Waterclosets, 60; Earthclosets, 490. 6 Waterclosets have been added during the past year, and 5 conversions have been made.

As the villages in the district consist generally of a number of cottages scattered among the farms, where a water supply is limited to drinking purposes, the choice of Closet rests between Privies and Earthclosets. Of these two the Earthcloset is the better if kept clean and the bucket regularly attended to, but in numerous cases where the garden is large and the Privy situate a considerable distance from the house and well and the vaults regularly emptied the Privy has been satisfactory as far as the health of the inhabitants is concerned.

Scavenging.—The only scavenging in the district was carried out in the town of Mere during the month of June.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—Number of premises visited. Defects or Nuisances discovered. Action, and result of action taken.

During the year 162 premises were visited by the Sanitary Inspector. The defects discovered were of the usual type, e.g., defective and dirty sinks and drains, damp walls, defective roofs and neglected Closets. 19 informal notices were served resulting in remedial defects in all cases, and one statutory notice was served, resulting in a closing order.

Smoke Abatement.—One informal notice was served, resulting in abatement.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations. :—

Factories and Workshops	19
Slaughterhouses	5
Bakehouses	9
Dairies and Cowsheds	118
Other Sanitary conditions requiring notice	None.

Schools.—Sanitary Conditions and Water Supply of Public Elementary Schools. Action taken for preventing spread of Infectious Diseases.

The Public Elementary Schools in the district have been regularly inspected, and their sanitary condition has been such as to require no special comment. The Closet accommodation has been in all cases adequate, and attention has been paid to cleanliness and flushing. With regard to the water, in most cases a continuous supply is laid on from adjoining waterworks, as in Mere, Stourton, Maiden Bradley, &c., but in others, as Zeals and Kilmington, the supply is obtained from wells on or near the premises, which is not always satisfactory in quantity and convenience.

The prevention of the spread of infectious diseases among the scholars is chiefly in the hands of the County Medical Officer of Health, acting frequently on information supplied by the District Medical Officer of Health, or the Masters of the Schools. In severe cases school closure is ordered, and in milder cases, exclusion of children from school.

Housing, 1925.

Mere, (town of)

General Housing Conditions.—Most of the cottages of the working class are in good habitable condition, but some, owing to age and neglect of repairs due to the high cost of labour and materials, do not possess those amenities considered necessary at the present time.

Extent of shortage or excess of houses.—There would be a considerable shortage of houses if those unfit for human habitation were closed.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.—Four parlour type houses are in course of election by the Council under the provisions of the housing Act, 1924.

One house has been provided under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1923.

Upon completion of the four houses above mentioned, the Council contemplate extending the White Road Housing Scheme, and have increased the subsidy to £100 per house for houses erected under the 1923 Act.

Zeals.

General Housing Conditions—Good ; the cottages are well looked after, and kept in good repair.

Extent of shortage or excess of houses	None.
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Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage	None necessary at present.
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Stourton.

General Housing Conditions.—Very good. On the Stourton Estate all possible is done to keep the cottages in good repair, and any defect reported is promptly attended to.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage
None necessary at present.

Kilmington.

General Housing Conditions.—The cottages belonging to private owners are far from satisfactory, and some ought to be condemned. This, however, can only be done when others are provided to house the present tenants.

Extent of shortage or excess of houses.

There is not so much a shortage of houses as of houses fit to live in. If suitable cottages are provided, many of those inhabited at present will either have to be put in habitable repair or condemned.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.

The Council are erecting four houses to supply the want of suitable cottages for the working classes, and they will be ready for habitation early in 1926.

Maiden Bradley.

General Housing Conditions.—All the cottages belong to the Bradley Estate, and are kept in excellent repair and good sanitary condition.

Extent of shortage and excess of houses. None.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage None.

Kingston and Monkton Deverill.

General Housing Conditions—Satisfactory. No complaints received.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage. None necessary.

East and West Knoyle.

General Housing Conditions.—As a rule, good ; some of the houses are old, but they are well looked after and kept in habitable repair.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage. None necessary.

Sedgehill.

General Housing Conditions.—Satisfactory ; no complaints received.

Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage. None necessary.
Any important changes in the population of the district.

The population of the district has diminished slightly yearly. This is due to the conversion of arable to pasture land on many of the farms, resulting in less labour being required.

Overcrowding.

Extent :—There are very few cases of overcrowding. As a rule the families of the working classes are not so large as they were, and the bedroom accommodation of the cottages is usually ample. During the last 5 years very few cases of overcrowding have come under the notice of the Sanitary Authority, and there has been little difficulty in correcting them.

Causes :—Principal cases of overcrowding during the year 1925, and action taken.

No serious case of overcrowding reported during the year.

Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding. None.

FITNESS OF HOUSES:—

General Standard of Housing in the area :

In considering the general standard of housing in the district, houses may be divided into two categories :—viz. (1), Those occupied by the working classes ; and (2), all other houses. Of the latter there is not much to be recorded. With the exception of the town of Mere, most of the houses in this class are farm-houses ; and as they generally form part of a big estate, or are owned by the occupiers, they are usually kept in good repair. In the town of Mere houses of this class are owned by tradesmen or private individuals, who are in a position to keep their homes in good habitable condition, and free from sanitary defects.

The houses of the working classes, may be divided into two groups :—

(1) The cottages belonging to large landowners. and forming part of estates ; and (2), Those belonging to private owners.

The cottages of the first group are mostly inhabited by agricultural labourers employed on the farms ; or by workmen on the estates. Many of them are old, but are generally kept in good repair, and made as fit for habitation as their original construction will allow.

The walls are usually of stone and very thick ; and the roofs thatched with straw or tiled. The rent averages about 2/6 per week, which is not sufficient to cover cost of repairs and rates.

The cottages in the second group which belong to private owners are most of them very old and often in a defective state. When let to tenants the rent obtained is quite insufficient to pay for the necessary repair ; and many of the cottages would be condemned if other houses were available at a rent which the inhabitants could afford to pay.

General character of defects found to exist in unfit houses.

The defects most commonly found in the cottages are:—

Leaking roofs.

Damp walls.

Bad floors.

Cracks and fissures in outside walls.

Foul and neglected sinks and drains.

How far defects are due to lack of proper management and supervision by the owners : or to acts of waste and neglect by the tenants.

Some of the older and privately owned cottages are unfit for habitation owing to the structural defects. The cost of rectifying these, and the low rents paid by the tenants are the cause of the neglect to carry out proper repairs. Very few cases occur where insanitary conditions are due to tenants. In the few cases which come under observation the offenders are usually families, who do not reside long in any district, but are constantly moving. They often leave a cottage in a very insanitary and defective state.

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES UNDER:—

(1) The Public Health Acts.

Many minor defects were remedied on representation to owners.

(2 — The Housing Acts.

19 houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action

Difficulties found in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts, or under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

Uneconomic rents prevailing in the District.

Unhealthy areas.

None.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(1) By the Local Authority

(1) By the Local Authority ...
(2) By other bodies or person 1

1. Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 43

(2) Number of dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. 43

(3) Number of dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 1

(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. ...	...	19
2.	Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices. ...	...
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. ...	...	19
3.	Action under Statutory Powers.		
A.	Proceeding under section 3 of the Housing Act. 1925 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. ...	...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By owners ...	...	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	...	1
B.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. ...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—		
	(a) By owners ...	...	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	Nil
C.	Proceeding under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.		
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders. ...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. ...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Order were determined, the dwelling houses having been fit. ...	...	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. ...	...	Nil
(5)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. ...	...	Nil

No Action under 1925 Act. 1 house closed under Act 1919.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply—The wholesomeness of Milk produced within the district: administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 and 1922, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

The District consists largely of permanent pasture and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the production of milk, large quantities of which are sent daily to London and other centres. Owing to the importance of purity and cleanliness of milk circulated by the Health Authorities, and the extra inspection and supervision of dairies carried out by the wholesale firms buying the milk, much more care is used in the production and handling of milk than was the case a few years ago. The cowstalls are better cared for, the cows are kept cleaner, the milk is more thoroughly filtered through cotton wool instead of ordinary cheese-cloth, and cooling is carried out more effectively than was formally done. Nevertheless constant inspection is required to see that cowsheds and their surroundings are kept in a sanitary state and regularly cleansed and whitewashed. The Inspector reports that the general condition of the cowsheds in the district is fair, and that minor defects have been remedied in cases where the cowkeeper has had his attention directed to them.

Action taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle.

None taken by the Sanitary Authority.

In one dairy where grade A milk is produced and sold all the cows are tested with tuberculin twice a year: and any not answering the test are excluded. These tests are carried out by and at the expense of the owner.

Numbers of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk Order 1923.

None.

Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, and reasons for same.

Registration was refused in two cases owing to the cowsheds being delapidated and insanitary.

The summarized results of the bacteriological examination of samples of Milk.

None made by the District Council.

Meat—Meat Inspection (including arrangements for inspection at time of slaughter.) Arrangements for disposal of condemned meat.

The slaughter-houses have been visited regularly and on slaughtering days. They have been kept well cleansed and in a sanitary condition.

No meat has been condemned as unsound during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

As regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles and the management of Public Slaughter-houses (if any).

None.

Private Slaughter-houses in use:—

	In 1920.	In January, 1925,	In December, 1925.
Registered.	4	5	5
Licensed.	0	0	0
Total	4	5	5

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Prevalence since 1920.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Small Pox.	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.	6	3	—	—	4
Diphtheria.	1	4	1	1	5
Enteric Fever.	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.	3	1	—	—	—

During the last five years there has been no epidemic of the more severe forms of Infectious diseases in the district. As the above figures show, cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have occurred at intervals in various parts of the district ; but the number is small and the infection has generally been traced to sources outside the District. Each Spring there has occurred an epidemic of Influenza ; but the type prevalent has been less severe and without the dangerous complications (especially Pneumonia of a septic form) which was formally so fatal. Measles and Whooping Cough have been prevalent in most parts of the District during the year 1925 ; but the cases were generally uncomplicated and all recovered.

USE OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

In every case of Diphtheria, Antitoxin has been used. The District Council supplies this on application of any Practitioner attending the case. As there have only been 12 cases of Diphtheria in the last five years, the demand has been small.

OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ENCEPHALITIS-LETHARGICA.

During the last five years, three cases of Encephalitis-lethargica occurred in the District, and all proved fatal. Their occurrence etc., was as follows :—

1924. April, 13. F. Æt : 43. Maiden Bradley.

1924. May, 20. F. Æt : 45. Mere.

1925. Sept. 17. F. Æt : 18. Zeals.

As far as I was able to ascertain there was no connection between any of the cases : or any way by which the disease could be communicated from one common source. The symptoms were similar in all cases and corresponded to the classical description of the disease. The chief difference I observed was the temperature which in two cases ran up to 103° : and in the third was subnormal. Two of the patients had resided in the district for a long period before symptoms occurred : the other had recently returned from a visit to a distant part of the country.

EXPERIENCE OF PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, AND TRENCH FEVER.

The number of cases of Pneumonia reported :—

1921, (6):	1922, (5):	1923, (3):	1924, (3):	1925, (5):
Deaths	,, (2):	,, (0):	,, (2):	,, (3):

There have been no cases reported of the other diseases mentioned.

Arrangements made for the Examination of Pathological specimens.

Use made of same. Arrangements made for Isolation and disinfection.

The Wilts County Council has arranged with the Pathological Department of the Salisbury Infirmary to examine pathological specimens sent by Medical Practitioners in the Mere District, and to send reports to the County and District Medical Officers of Health, and the Practitioner sending the specimen : the expense of the examination to be borne by the County Council. During the year I received reports of the examination of eleven swabs for the Diphtheria bacillus, of which four proved positive and seven negative. One sample of sputum was examined for the Tuberle B. and proved negative.

There is no special arrangement for the isolation of infectious diseases in the District : each case being isolated as far as possible in the home, which is afterwards disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.

NOTIFIABLE ACUTE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES. MORTALITY FROM INFLUENZA.

As will be observed in the table above the notifiable acute infectious diseases during the year have been few : and there has been no general epidemic of the same. Four cases of Scarlet Fever and five cases of Diphtheria were reported and all recovered. There was no death attributed to Influenza, although the disease was general in a mild form during the Spring.

Number of Primary Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed by the M.O.H. under the Public Health, (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

None.

3. Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1925.

DISEASES.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	—
Enteric Fever (with Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	—	—
Other diseases generally notifiable	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum.	1	—	—
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, during 1925.

Age periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45	...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
55	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	2	3	3	—	—	1	—

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

Any action taken under these Regulations.

No action taken by the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 SECTION 62.

Any action taken under this Section.

No action taken.

Trusting you will consider this report for the past year satisfactory,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

B. POPE BARTLETT,

Bourton,

Medical Officer of Health.

30th May. 1926.

